

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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KING EDWARD VIII OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The former Prince of Wales, with his father, the late King George V.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

TELLING IT TO THE PRESS...

Middleman Between
Washington and
the Voter

BONUS.

Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Senator Pat Harrison (right), tells newspaper men the results of the bonus bill meeting. Senate leaders propose not a "cash" but a "credit" settlement, believe that the House of Representatives will accept their "baby-bond" version and are not disturbed by any suggestion that the President will veto it.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



JUST PALS.

J. P. Morgan (right) answers questions of newspaper men after spending a hard day answering questions put by the Senate Munitions Committee. Mr. Morgan says he likes newspaper men now.



HISTORY.

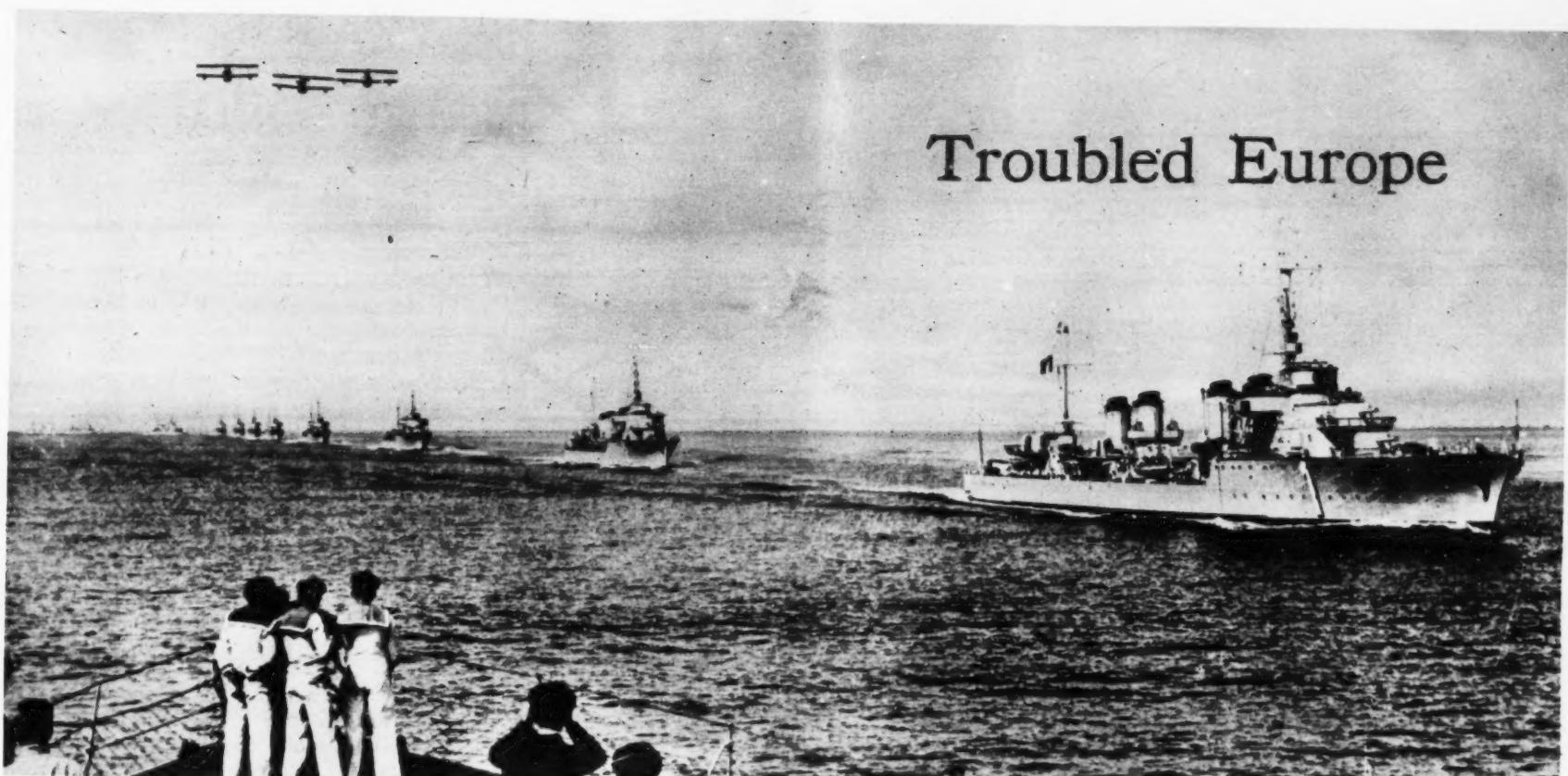
Senator Gerald P. Nye (left) talks to newspaper men during a recess of the Munitions Committee hearing at which he pictured the late President Wilson as having given false testimony.



FARMERS.

Chester Davis, AAA Administrator, talks to reporters as he leaves the White House after conferring with President Roosevelt on the immediate problems that face the farmer, and incidentally the New Deal.

Troubled Europe



THE FRENCH FLEET
Southward bound to join
the British in the Medi-
terranean is photographed
passing out of Brest.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA
is a source of mirth at a festival in Rome.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

**KING LEOPOLD
III OF THE
BELGIANS,**
mysterious royal
diplomat in the
Italian-Ethiopian
crisis, arrives in
England.



ITALY RECONSTITUTES TWO REGIMENTS FOR POSSIBLE WAR SERVICE.
Premier Benito Mussolini inspecting units which received their flags from the hands of King Victor Emmanuel in ceremonies in Rome.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

WAR'S LUBRICANT

THE OIL problem comes up again this week in Geneva, the one place in the world where oil does not calm troubled waters.

Mussolini must have oil for his airplanes, tanks and supply trucks if he is to continue the campaign for the conquest of Ethiopia; other nations must have oil if they are to keep their armies and navies in a state of preparedness.

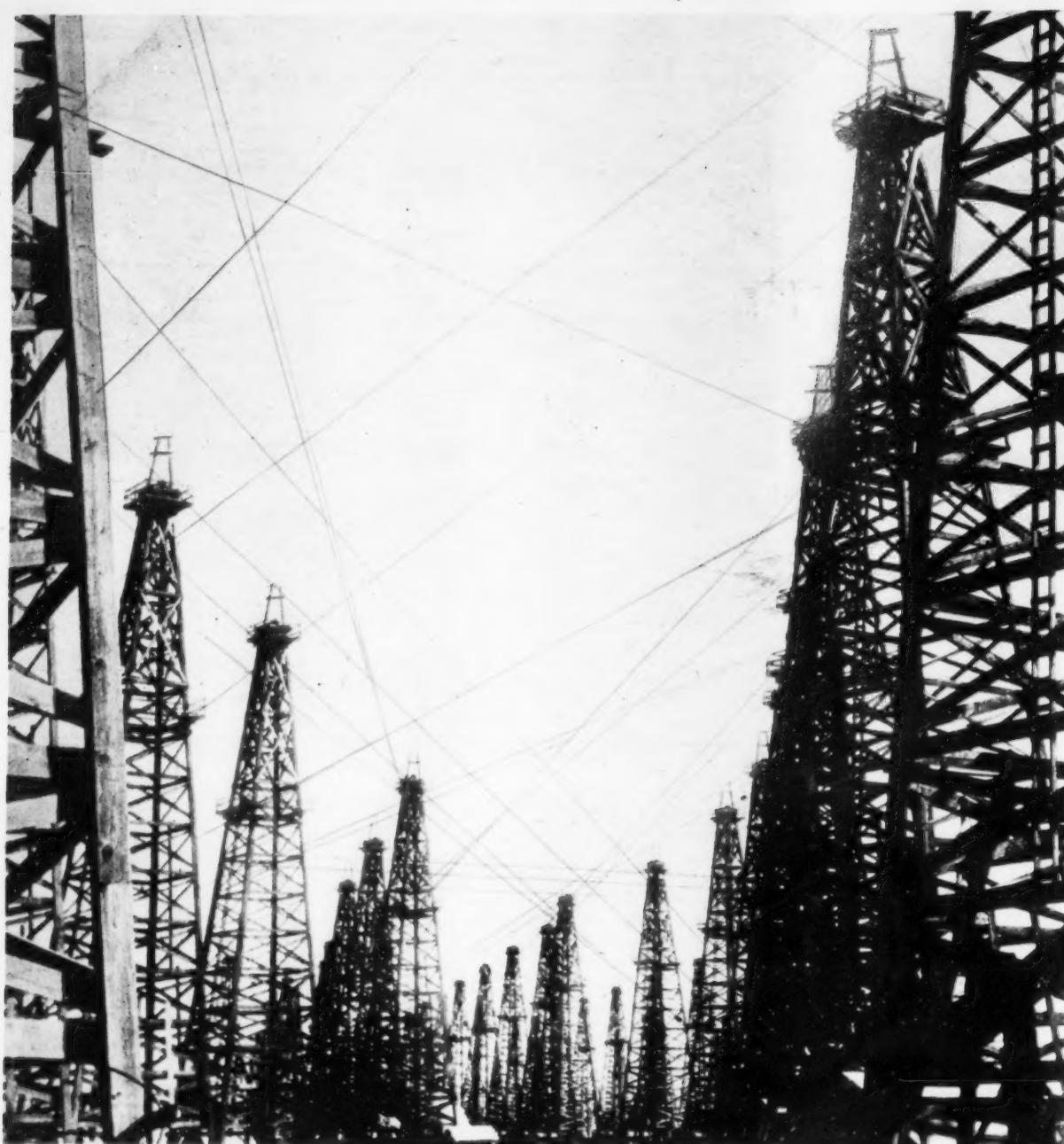
So the question of adding oil to the list of sanctions against Italy confronts the League of Nations Council in its session opened on Jan. 20. Italy bitterly resents consideration of such a step, though less emphatic than a few weeks ago that oil sanctions would be cause for war. The delay has given time for large additions to her oil supplies, so that an embargo now would bring no immediate crisis in Italian war transport.

Great Britain's interest in oil sanctions may be attributed in part at least to her own vulnerability in this respect. The British fleet has ceased to use coal and depends exclusively on fuel oil; without oil her warships would be paralyzed. Her rapidly increasing air force cannot function without gasoline and the mechanized divisions of her army must have fuel.

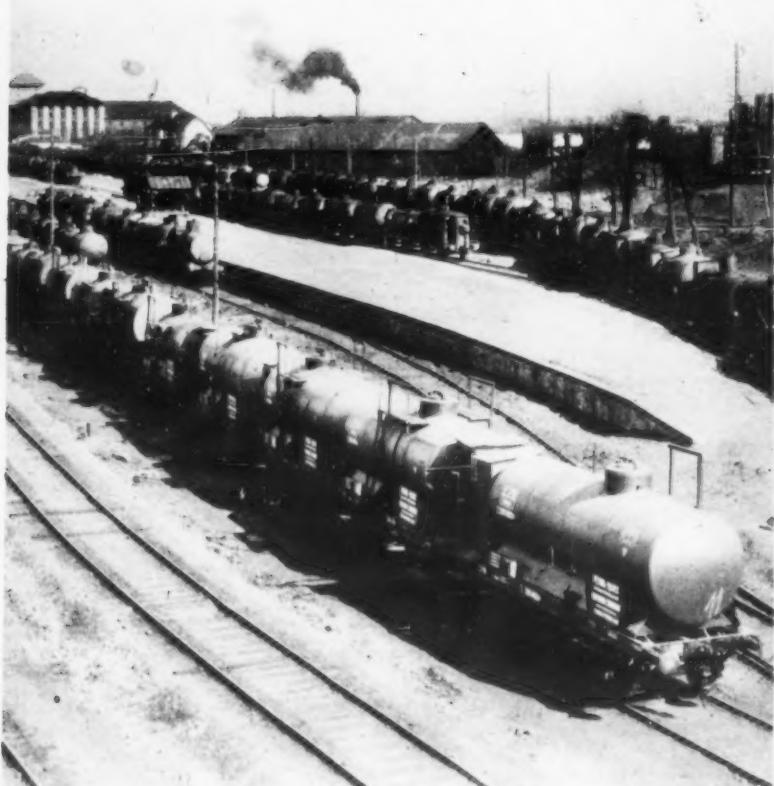
The British Empire last year produced only 1.8 per cent of the world petroleum output; more than nine-tenths of Britain's oil comes from countries outside the empire.

World production of crude petroleum in 1934 totaled 1,498,200,000 barrels of forty-two gallons each. Here are the countries which produced the bulk of it.

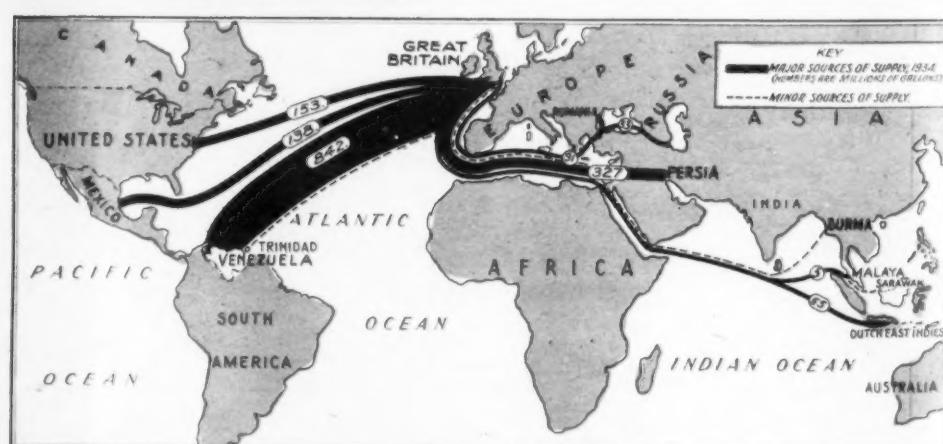
United States, 908,100,000 barrels; Russia, 168,600,000; Venezuela, 142,100,000; Rumania, 62,000,000; Iran, 52,700,000; Mexico, 38,200,000; Netherlands East Indies, 42,300,000; Colombia, 17,300,000; Argentina, 14,100,000; Peru,



THE BIG QUESTION MARK ON THE EUROPEAN HORIZON.
Oil derricks of the Spindletop Field in Texas in close formation.
(© Margaret Bourke-White.)



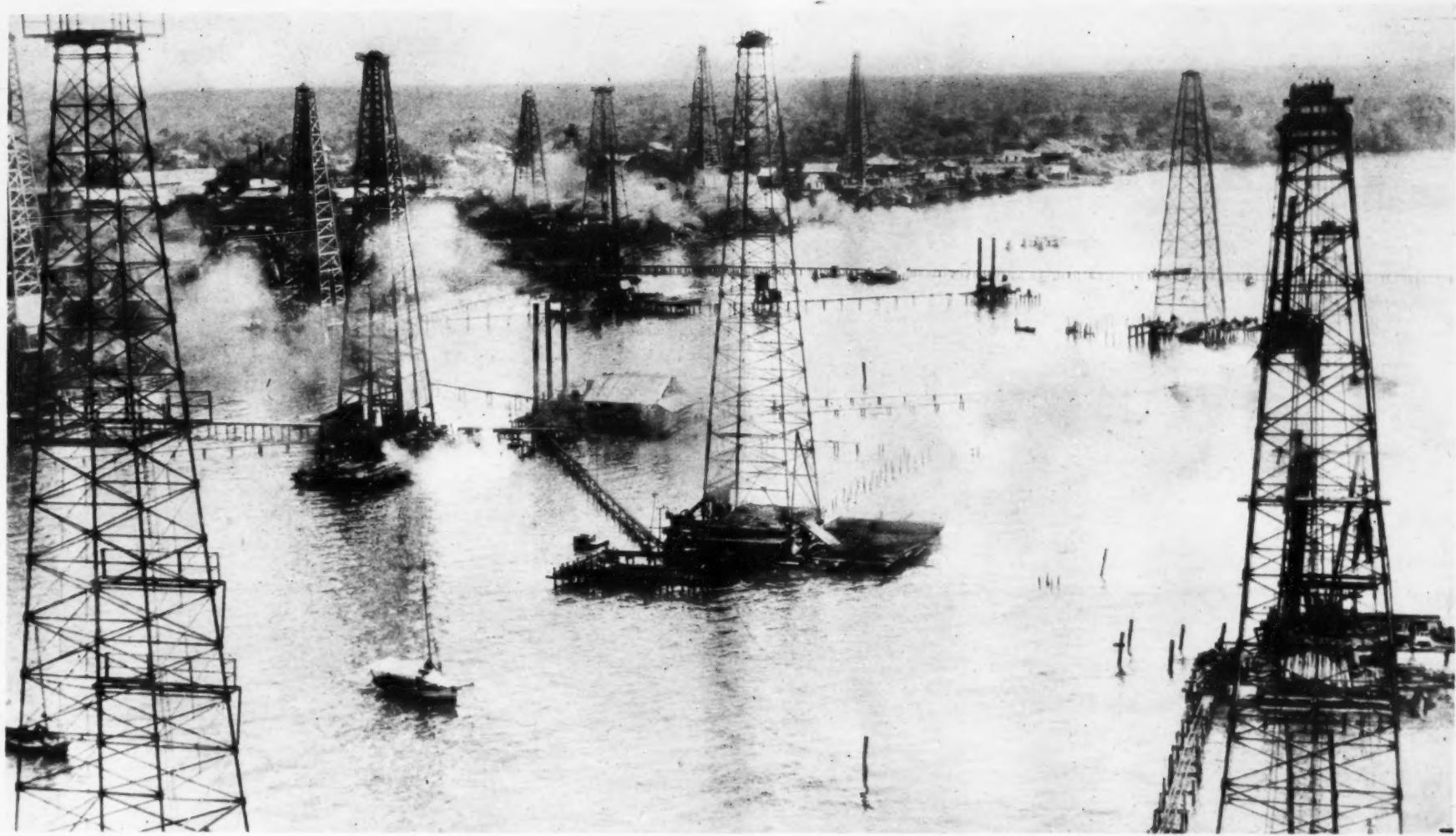
RUMANIAN OIL CAN REACH ITALY BY THE LAND ROUTE.
Tank cars in the yards at Ploesti, where a Standard Oil subsidiary has extensive interests.
(Ewing Galloway.)



WHERE BRITAIN OBTAINS ITS MAJOR SUPPLIES OF OIL.

TOOLS FOR TAPPING LIQUID WEALTH DEEP IN THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

Two men of a drilling crew checking progress at a well near Los Angeles.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



14,100,000; Trinidad, 10,900,000; British India, 9,000,000; Poland, 3,700,000.

Nearly one-third of Britain's gasoline and more than one-fifth of her fuel oil are brought from Eastern European or Oriental countries by way of the Mediterranean, where Italy's sea and air fleets can menace communications.

In the Geneva discussions, public or private, America's attitude plays an important part. President Roosevelt's neutrality policy, foreshadowing the limitation of American exports to the normal peacetime amounts, provides an assurance that a League embargo, if imposed, would not be nullified by increased oil from the United States.

The British, however, are not at all sure that such a policy would suit them if they became involved in a war in which the United States was neutral. War would greatly increase British oil requirements and the British wish to be assured of adequate supplies from America.

All these factors must influence the final decision at Geneva.



THE BEGINNING OF THE WORLD-WIDE OIL DEVELOPMENT.

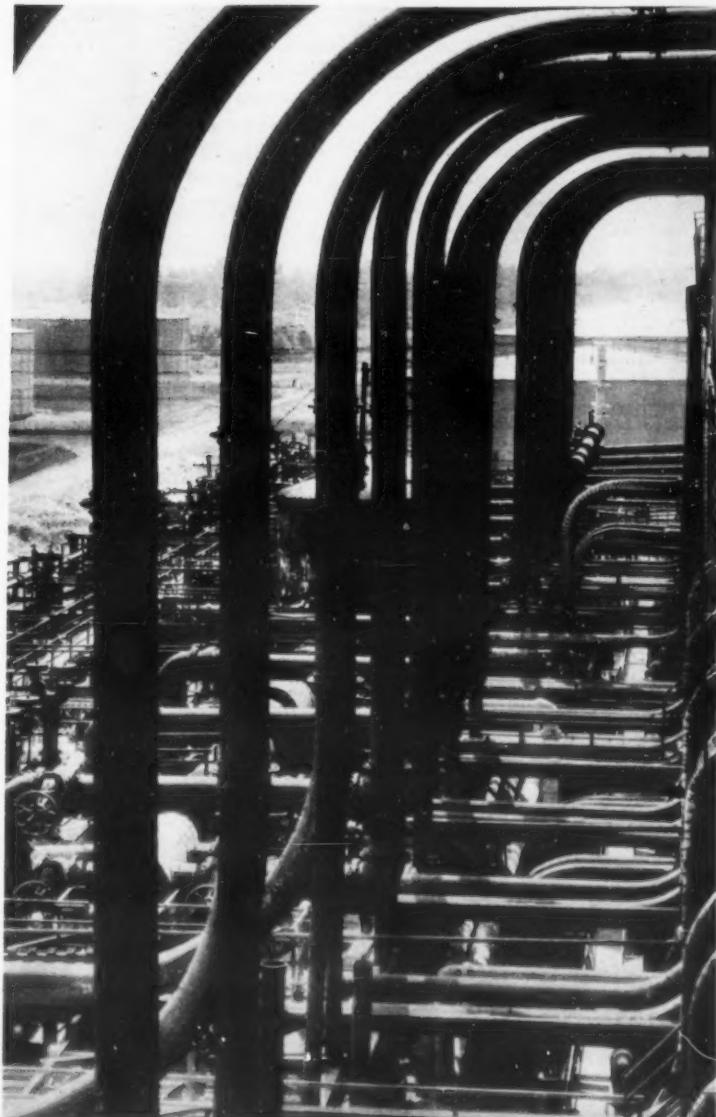
The pioneer oil well at Titusville, Pa., 69½ feet in depth, drilled by Colonel Drake at a cost of about \$2,000 in 1859.

OIL DEVELOPMENT IN THE ANCIENT LAND WHICH HAS BEEN RENAMED IRAN.
The rig of a rotary drilled well of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.



VENEZUELA RANKS THIRD AMONG THE WORLD'S OIL PRODUCERS.

Steel derricks set in the water in the La Rosa field in the Lake Maracaibo district.



COMPLICATIONS IN THE TRANSITION FROM CRUDE PETROLEUM TO GASOLINE.

The maze of pipes in a modern oil refinery in this country.
(Wendell MacRae.)

RUSSIA'S ARMED MILLIONS

S TALIN makes his public appearances in cheap, ill-fitting clothes very like those worn by a common soldier of the Red Army. Not so his subordinates in military command. Their uniforms now compete in tailoring and glitter with those worn by high officers of "capitalistic" armies.

The Soviet Armies no longer are run by committees from the ranks; that ended years ago. Recently the title of Marshal has been restored, just as in the armies of Western Europe.

Marshal Mikhail Tukhachevsky, Assistant Commissar for Defense, was resplendent in a brand new uniform when he addressed the seventh congress of the Central Executive Committee, meeting in what once was the throne room of the Kremlin. Significant was his statement that rank had been introduced in the army to put it on a permanent basis. Even more significant this:

"We increased the pay in the Red Army last year, and we are going to raise pay 57 per cent this year."

The chiefs of the Soviet Union intend to have a dependable fighting force. Thirteen military academies enroll 16,000 students and their term of study has been extended from four to five years. Six civilian institutes train military engineers.

"The fighting strength of our army is greater than that of any other in the world," the Marshal declared. He revealed that Russia's standing army has been increased to 1,300,000 and said the reserve army was as great in number as the Czarist reserve army, usually estimated at 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 men. A year ago he gave the strength of the standing army as 940,000 men.

Because of the increasing menaces on Russia's Far Eastern and Western borders, the military budget has been more than doubled. He described Japan as extremely ambitious and pointed out the threat to Russia in Japan's far-flung expansion. He referred to Germany as an armed camp, with rapidly developing sea and air fleets.

The new army budget totals 14,800,000,000 rubles and it will be spent on an army which has 77 per cent of its men under arms at vital points.



RUSSIA'S SOLDIERS MARCH WITH BAYONETS READY.
Soviet infantry taking part in one of the great military demonstrations in Moscow's Red Square.
(Sovfoto.)

THE SOVIET ARMY RESTORES THE GLITTER OF RANK.
Joseph Stalin, ruler of Russia, chatting with K. E. Voroshiloff, Commissar for Defense, wearing his new uniform as marshal.



RUSSIA'S SPECIAL FAR EAST RED ARMY LOOKS TOWARD JAPAN.
Border troops on the alert in a district where Soviet and Japanese interests conflict.

How Both Political Battle Sites Look From the Air



PHILADELPHIA: The Democratic National Convention meets here June 23 in the \$5,000,000 Municipal Auditorium (at right, with curved roof). It will renominate Roosevelt and Garner, draft a new "New-Deal" platform, woo Pennsylvania Republicans, seek the spirit of this "City of Brotherly Love" for its own party ranks, and bask in more than \$200,000 worth of convention benefits which won the bidding in Chairman Farley's auction.

(Aero Service Corp. Photo.)



CLEVELAND: The Republican National Convention meets here June 9 in the \$12,500,000 Public Hall (at lower left, in circle) to nominate candidates, decide on "Beat-Roosevelt" issues, appeal to midwest agrarian and key States and urge support of "Jeffersonian Democrats." The aerial view is towards the south from over the Lake Erie shoreline.

(McLaughlin Aerial Surveys.)



KING GEORGE V: Britain's Monarch for 25 Years



A HONEYMOON PORTRAIT OF 1893.
King George and Queen Mary, with his grandmother, the late Queen Victoria, shortly after their marriage.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE LATE KING GEORGE V.

One of the British monarch's photographs for his Silver Jubilee celebration on May 6, 1935. His death at the age of 70, from a bronchial attack complicated by heart weakness, brought to the throne his eldest son, the Prince of Wales.

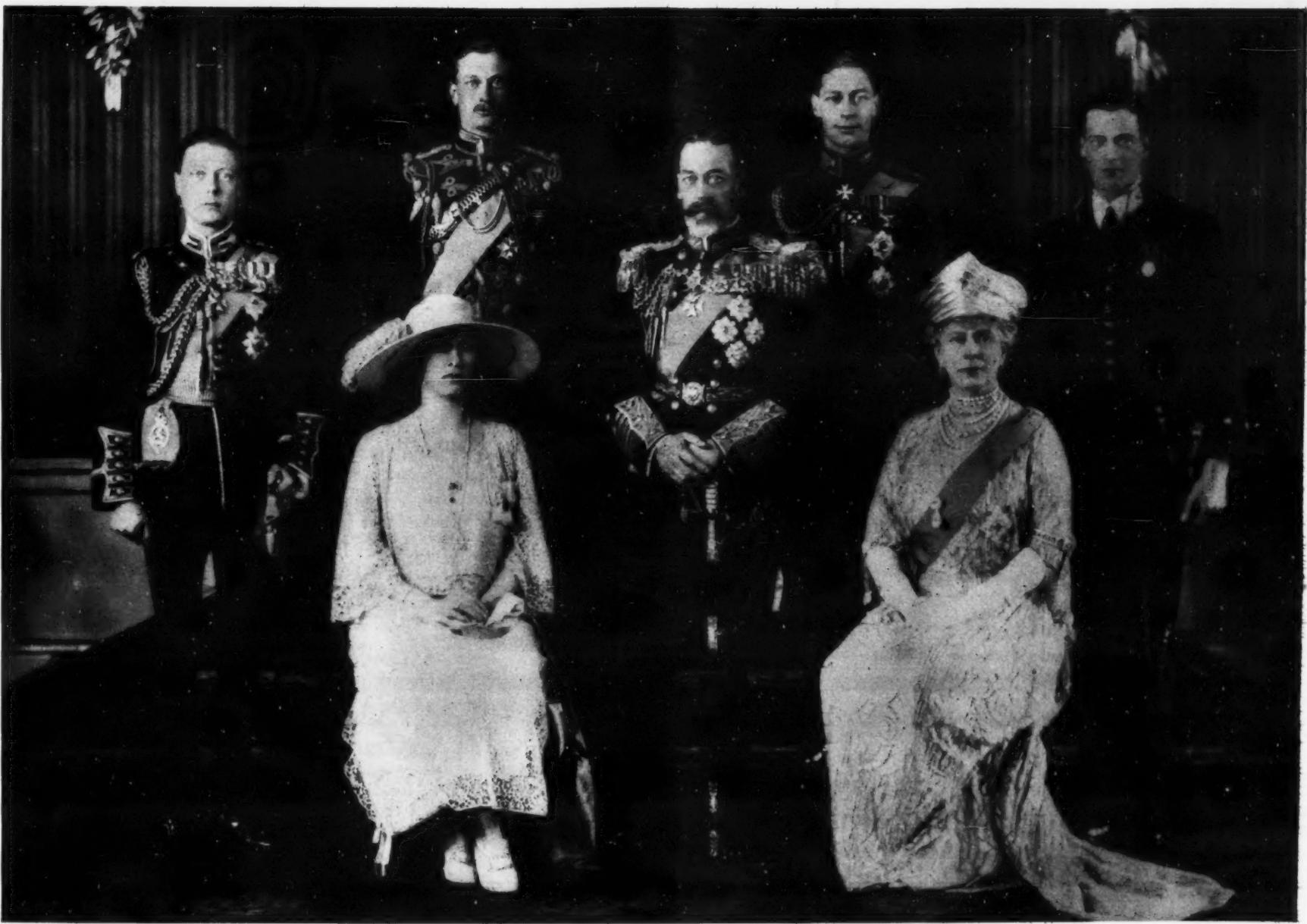


KING GEORGE AT THE AGE OF FOUR.
(Associated Press.)

KING GEORGE AS A BABY,
with his mother, the late Queen Alexandra, then the Princess of Wales.



1877 AND A YOUTHFUL SAILOR.
King George in the early days of his navy career.
(Associated Press.)



KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY WITH THEIR CHILDREN.
A photograph taken shortly after the marriage of Princess Mary.



SALESMAN OF THE EMPIRE.
The Prince of Wales delivering an address.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THREE GENERATIONS OF BRITISH ROYALTY.
King Edward VII with George V, then Prince of Wales, and his grandson, the new King, as shown in one of King Edward's last pictures.



1898 AND CAPTAIN OF H. M. S. CRESCENT.
King George and Queen Mary photographed in Queen Victoria's reign with their eldest son.

Water Carrier to Millions

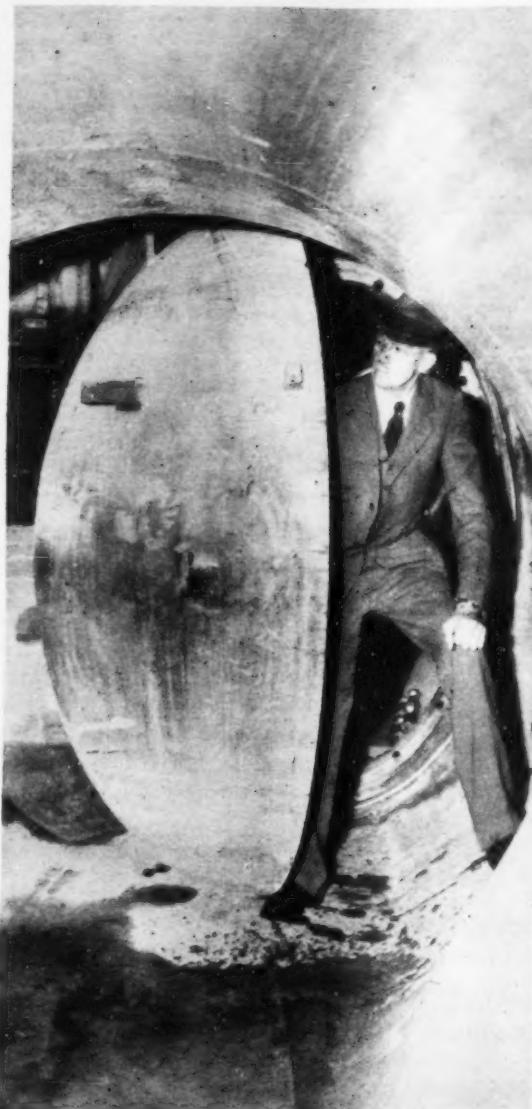
THIS week water starts flowing through the new City Tunnel No. 2, a 17-foot hole drilled through twenty miles of solid rock, 500 to 800 feet below the ground surface, bringing an additional supply of water to the Brooklyn and Queens boroughs of New York City from Hill View Reservoir, near Yonkers.

The \$56,000,000 tunnel was begun in 1928 and required seven years to build, with as many as 3,000 hard rock drillers and dynamite men working daily so far below the surface that blasting was not felt by residents. In places the tunnel runs 500 feet under the bed of East River, which is not a river at all, but an arm of the Atlantic.

The new tunnel, officially inspected last week, perhaps will not be seen inside again for fifty years unless there is a break; in this case, shut-off and diversion valves are ready. The great depth and the solid rock were essential because of the huge pressure, dangerous nearer the surface.

Tunnel No. 2 will augment No. 1, which runs from Hill View under the length of Manhattan to Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn.

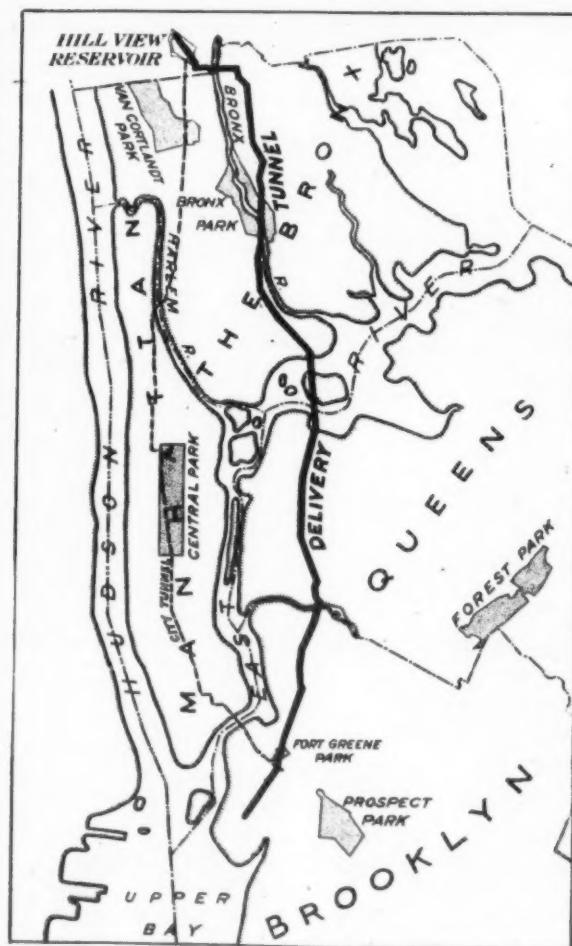
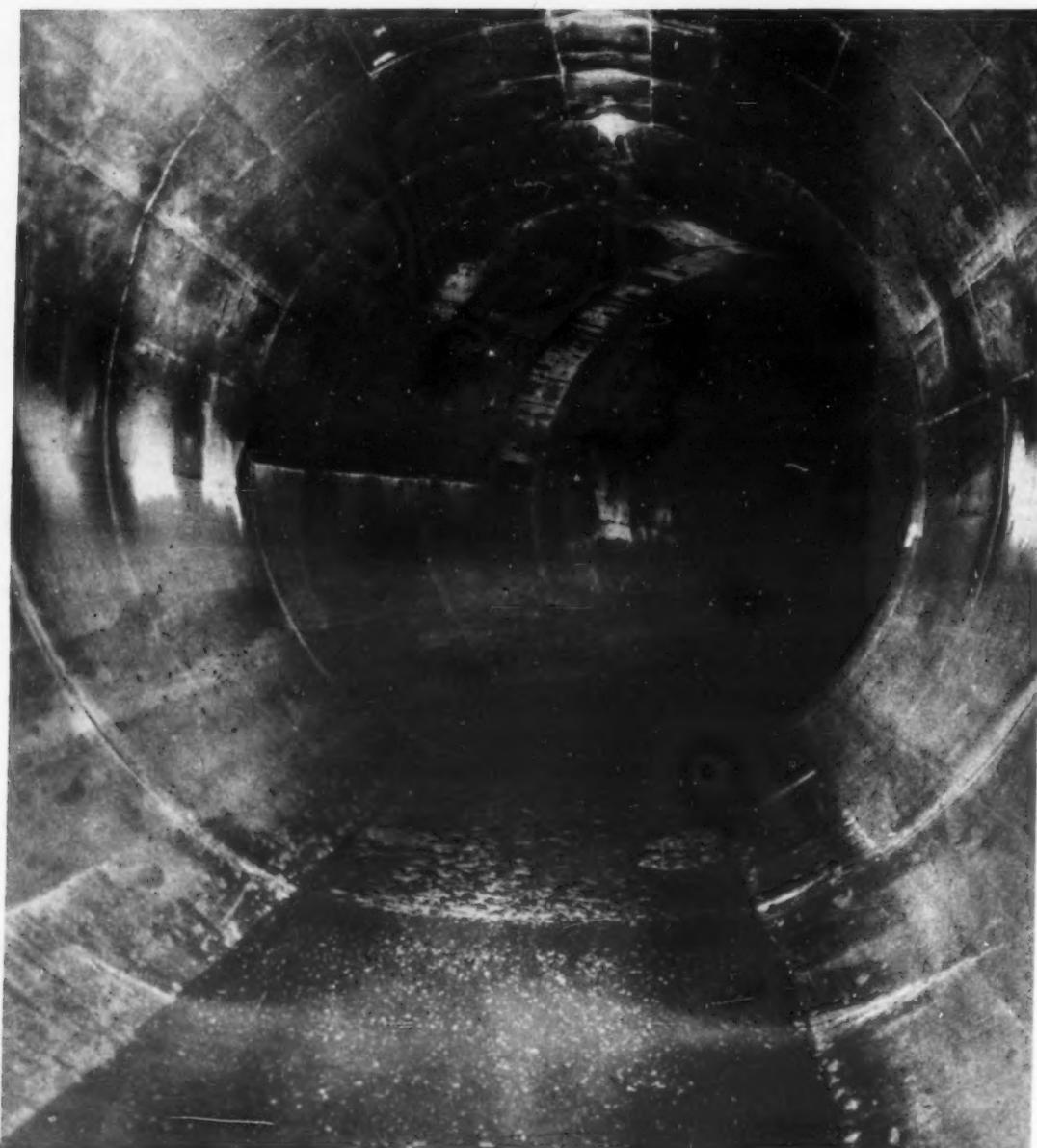
The new tunnel is really the southern section of the \$272,000,000 proposed Delaware water system, which eventually will bring water from the east branch of the Delaware River, through the Neversink Reservoir, augmenting the present supply which comes from the Ashokan Reservoir in the Catskills. Lack of money and of pressing need delay the major Delaware project; some day the two systems will be inter-connected, yet independent, assuring the city against water famine with other watersheds on which to rely.



BUILT FOR PRESSURE.
Door connecting tunnel proper with entrance shaft.



"READY DOWN BELOW?"
Surface levers for operating giant valves under ground.



TUNNEL ROUTES.
New (broad line) and old (dotted line) tunnels
bringing water to New York.

GIANT AQUEDUCT 550 FEET UNDERGROUND.
Inside the 17-foot water tube, now being filled with water.

(All Photos, Times Wide World Photos.)

Antarctic Odyssey

It was on Nov. 23 that Lincoln Ellsworth and Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, his co-pilot, set out in the airplane Polar Star to fly across the Antarctic Continent. For several hours after they took off from Dundee Island, bound for the Ross Sea, their messages came back to their base. Then their radio went dead.

Until Jan. 17 the world wondered as to their fate. Then the Discovery II, British Royal Research Society ship, flashed word that it had found them alive and well at Little America, Admiral Byrd's camp on the Ross Sea. They had accomplished their objective of being the first to fly across the continent—2,200 miles over ice and snow and unmapped mountains, a flying exploit ranking among the greatest in the history of polar exploration.

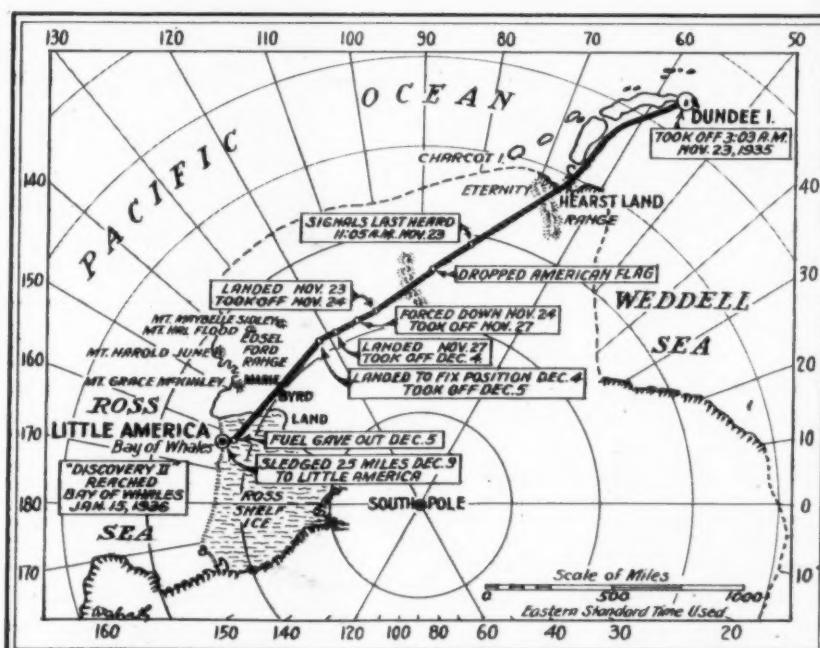
On their first day they continued in the air for five hours after losing touch with their base, ran into poor visibility, had to descend to an altitude of 6,400 feet and then were forced to land on the high plateau. Next day they managed to get into the air, but came down after thirty minutes and were grounded until Nov. 27, when they were in the air for fifty minutes before a storm drove them down. This time they were grounded for seven days, for three days of which a terrific blizzard raged.

At last they took off, on Dec. 5, and were almost in sight of Little America when their fuel supply gave out. They remained with their plane for four days, and then after a few hours of tramping over the ice reached Little America, where they established themselves in the radio shack and lived comfortably until the roar of an airplane overhead told them rescue was near.

The initial failure of their radio was caused by a defective switch and antenna lead, and lack of fuel prevented their sending messages after landing near Little America.



REHEARSAL FOR A LANDING ON THE ANTARCTIC ICE. Herbert Hollick-Kenyon and Lincoln Ellsworth outside the tent they carried to shelter them in an emergency.



THE ROUTE OF THE FIRST FLIGHT ACROSS THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT.



THEIR PLACE OF REFUGE ON THE SHORES OF THE ROSS SEA. An aerial view of Little America, used by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd on his expeditions to the Antarctic.

(© New York Times and St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)



THE ELLSWORTH SUPPLY SHIP TIED UP TO THE ICE OF THE WEDDELL SEA. The Wyatt Earp near the point of the take-off. It would have reached Little America in a few days if the Discovery II had not done so.

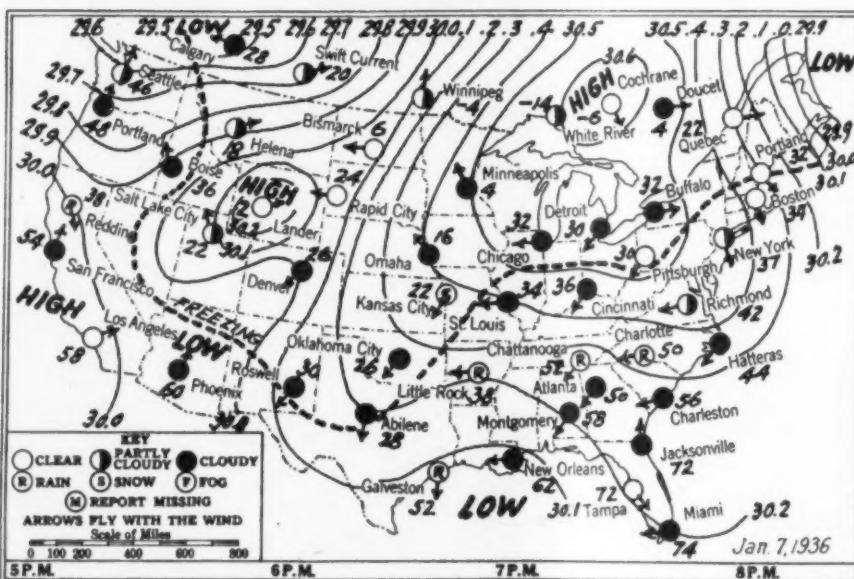
(© N. A. N. A.)

Forecasting A World-



CHECKING UP ON NEW ENGLAND GALES.
Meteorologist of the Weather Bureau station at Eastport, Me., the furthest East station in the country, noting wind speed shown by the revolving vane atop a tower. He sends first notice of the real nor'easters.
(Times Wide World Photos, Boston Bureau.)

TYPICAL DAILY WEATHER MAP.
Lines (isobars and isotherms) join points of equal barometric pressure and temperature, respectively, while circles represent actual atmospheric conditions.



HOW MUCH DID IT SNOW?
Quantity of snow or hail is no longer a matter of guesswork. S. P. Fergusson, a Weather Bureau meteorologist, shown with a gauge he designed which measures hail and snowfall, automatically recording the figures on a revolving drum. In this machine, the snow is kept from melting.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

WO recent developments in weather forecasting indicate that 1936 will set a new mark in accurate, speedy and world-wide dissemination of weather data, so important to agriculture, shipping and aviation interests. Through new radio inventions actually in use this month, entire weather maps are broadcast intact to vessels, and even across the ocean to foreign countries. By a new, uniform system of symbols, rain, sunshine, snow and other conditions are described by any country for all others in code, regardless of languages.

Another development is the use of air-mass analyses, instead of individual local data, for predicting weather changes. Thus the "fronts," or boundaries, of entire air masses are sent out by radio and telegraph and teletype code daily from the Weather Bureau headquarters in Washington, and from such comprehensive summaries the local field offices can prepare more accurate maps than before.

These improvements indicate the progress being made in predicting weather conditions, an activity of tremendous importance to many businesses, and with milady's shopping plans only a minor consideration for Uncle Sam. The sun drying of California raisins and prunes, spraying of fruit trees, guarding orange groves against frosts, shipping of perishable produce, and such agricultural phases are linked closely with weather forecasts, which in this country are 85 to 90 per cent accurate, year in and year out.

Hurricane and tornado warnings for land dwellers, storm warnings for ocean vessels, and the all-important weather forecasts for aviation add further to responsibilities of the "weather man"—a term representing thousands of far-flung employees, ranging from mere thermometer and barometer observers in isolated sections (who daily wire readings to the central office) to statistical experts who know all about the weather cycles in the Middle Ages.

Actual foretelling of the weather is based on fairly simple methods; the skill comes in



the Weather: Wide Task

interpreting information thus received. Every day at many strategic points in the country regional weather facts are assembled, and at 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. maps and the information thereon are distributed instantaneously from Washington.

A weather map shows many curving lines. Some are isobars, linking all points having the same barometric pressure as figured from sea level. The other lines, connecting points having equal temperature, are isotherms.

Thousands of scattered local observers report daily the information on which these lines are based. In addition they report home atmospheric conditions, which are printed on the weather map. A clear circle means clear weather; a half-shaded circle means partly cloudy; a black circle means cloudy; the letters "R," "S" and "F" mean rain, snow and fog. Arrows show directions the weather changes are traveling.

Thus a weather map is easily read by any layman. To interpret it for forecasting purposes is more complex. Low and high pressure areas often travel haphazardly, in speed and direction, and modifications, depending on local terrain, geographic location, duration and nature of recent conditions, and what is happening 100 or 1,000 miles away. The speed a rainstorm will spread is not predictable by any momentary rate; hundreds of factors must be weighed. An expert may take figures indicating a certain area will have low pressure two days hence, then by considering a change approaching from another angle may predict high pressure instead. Changes in temperature are foretold the same way.

Thermometers, barometers, balloons sent aloft to show wind trends, whirligigs on towers which register wind velocities, calculating machines, and, above all, the human ability to compare, weigh, discount and evaluate all these weather-forecasting factors, come into play when Uncle Sam undertakes to foretell the weather for any locality two days in advance. And, contrary to jokesters, he is nearly always correct.



A "TWISTER"
PHOTOGRAPH BY
A BRAVE
CAMERA MAN.

Tornado, three-quarters of a mile away, approaching Wichita, Kansas, and traveling along the Arkansas Valley where it injured twelve persons.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

WEATHER NEWS
FOR AIRMEN.
Forecast blackboard at western airport, showing conditions in all directions—information which is of paramount importance to all who fly.
(Underwood & Underwood.)



SENDING WEATHER DATA BY WIRELESS.
Machine using a perforated roll, used experimentally in transmitting data through
radio waves.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

FORECASTS TODAY



FOOTNOTES ON A WEEK'S HEADLINERS

A DOCTOR IN POLITICS

WITH Governor Henry Horner and the Illinois Democratic organization at odds, a Democratic slate-making committee selects Dr. Herman N. Bundesen to be its entry in the primary race for Governor. The doctor, a Democrat with a genius for publicity, has been successfully mixing politics and medicine for years and in 1928, Hoover landslide year, proved his vote-getting powers by winning the Coronership with a majority of 716,702, the largest ever given a candidate in Cook County.

He was born in 1882 in Berlin, came to America with his parents in infancy, received one medical degree at Northwestern in 1909 and another at the Army Medical College two years later, serving meanwhile as a first lieutenant. His first city health job, started in 1914, paid him \$70 a month, but eight years later he was Health Commissioner at \$10,000 a year—a post he has held under four Mayors. For five years he has headed the Chicago Board of Health.

LEADER IN WELFARE WORK

MISS JANE M. HOEY, who has been appointed director of the Public Assistance Bureau in the setting up of Federal machinery for the administration of the Social Security Act, has been a leader in social welfare activities for years.

She is a graduate of Trinity College, Washington, and the New York School of Social Work, holds a master's degree from Columbia and was honored by Holy Cross with the degree of Doctor of Laws. For five years she was a member of the New York State Crime Commission and for ten years a member of the Correction Commission.

For eight years before accepting the Washington appointment she was assistant executive director of the Welfare Council of New York City.

EXPERT ON FARM ECONOMY

HOWARD R. TOLLEY, who has been helping in efforts to devise a farm program to replace the AAA, is described by Washington officials as "the foremost agricultural economist" in the country. As director of the Giannini Foundation in California, he has been conducting a regional planning and soil conservation study expected to yield important results.

Mr. Tolley, born on an Indiana farm in 1889, was graduated from the University of Indiana in 1910, taught in high schools for a time and entered the Federal service in 1912

as a computer in the Coast and Geodetic Survey. From 1915 to 1930 he was with the Department of Agriculture, the last two years of that period as assistant chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For several months recently he was an assistant AAA administrator.

H. R. Tolley.
(Wide World.)

A black and white portrait of Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, a man with glasses and a suit.

By OMAR HITE

WOMAN SENATORIAL ASPIRANT

MARGARET HUNTLEY of Minneapolis was in the audience back in 1900 when Thomas D. Schall, then a student working his way through the University of Minnesota by playing professional baseball, wore a borrowed dress suit to compete in an important oratorical contest and carried off first honors. His oratorical ability charmed her, and two years later they were married.

Life went well with them for a time, three children were born, and he was a rising lawyer of 30 when in 1907 a shock from an electric cigar lighter destroyed his sight. Hopeless, he wanted to turn to selling pencils; his wife insisted he could continue his legal career despite blindness. She went to work, became his "eyes" in the practice of law, and later attended school to become a lawyer better to help him. Her courage more than justified itself, for he became a member of Congress in 1915 and a decade later was promoted to the Senate.

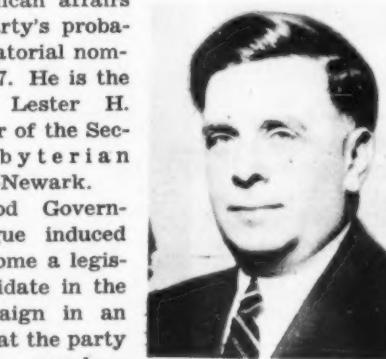
Now she is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Senate seat he held before his death last month as the result of an automobile accident, and plans to carry on the "same vigorous fight" he waged against the New Deal. Nearly three decades of serving as her husband's "eyes," official aide and adviser give her abundant political background. She has a decoration for bravery conferred on her after the torpedoing of the transport Mount Vernon in 1918 when she and Mr. Schall were returning from an official mission to France.

A CLERGYMAN IN STATE AFFAIRS

ACLERGYMAN, once a mill boy, largely self-educated, drafted into politics only a couple of years ago on a reform slate, has become one of the strongest figures in New Jersey Republican affairs and the party's probable Gubernatorial nominee in 1937. He is the Rev. Dr. Lester H. Clee, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Newark.

The Good Government League induced him to become a legislative candidate in the 1934 campaign in an effort to beat the party machine in populous Essex County. The machine saved part of its ticket, but Dr. Clee was sent to the Assembly, at once became its Speaker, and led the fight against a State sales tax advocated by Governor Harold G. Hoffman. He forced its repeal and last Fall was elected State Senator in a battle which completed the rout of the county machine.

Dr. Clee at 16 went to work in a steel mill at Worcester, Mass., shortly after his graduation from high school, and quickly displayed such talents for leadership among boys that he was invited to become secretary for boys' work at the Quincy Y. M. C. A. A similar post in Providence and work with the New York City Sunday School organization preceded his entry into the ministry in 1918. From 1922 to 1926 he was a Baptist pastor at Rutherford, N. J. On his first Sunday in the Newark church he preached to a congregation of forty persons; now it is a rare occasion when fewer than 1,200 attend.



Dr. Lester H. Clee.
(Wide World.)

A black and white portrait of Margaret Huntley, a woman wearing a hat and necklace.

A black and white portrait of Colonel Edgar S. Gorrell, a man in a suit and tie.

H.

"CZAR" FOR AIRLINES

AMERICAN airlines have followed the lead of the movies, baseball and other big industries by installing a "czar." He is Colonel Edgar S. Gorrell, president of the newly formed Air Transport Association of America, which includes in its membership every scheduled airline in the country.

Colonel Gorrell is not quite 45, is an honor graduate of West Point, class of 1912, and has been a pilot for twenty-two years. As an aviation officer he served under Pershing in the pursuit of Villa in Mexico in 1916 and then was detailed to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he won the degree of Master of Science in 1917. In the World War he was chief engine officer in the Air Service and its chief of staff with the rank of colonel, serving on five fronts.

He resigned from the army in 1920 to join the Nordyke & Marmon Company, shifted to the Stutz in 1925 and became its president in 1929.

ECONOMIST AND HUMORIST

STEPHEN LEACOCK, considered for the first of Harvard's interdepartmental professors under Thomas W. Lamont's \$500,000 endowment, differs from some collegiate economists in that most of what he writes is intentionally instead of unconsciously humorous. Since 1903 he has been a member of the McGill University faculty—he is slated to retire next August from the Professorship of Political Economy—and is regarded as an authority in the fields of government, economics and English. However, it is for his "Nonsense Novels" and other hilarious offerings that the world knows and loves him.

Dr. Leacock is English by birth but moved to Canada when a child. He was graduated from the University of Toronto, taught for eight years at Upper Canada College and then attended the graduate school of the University of Chicago for three years, receiving his Ph. D. in 1903.

NEW BOSS OF THE GIANTS

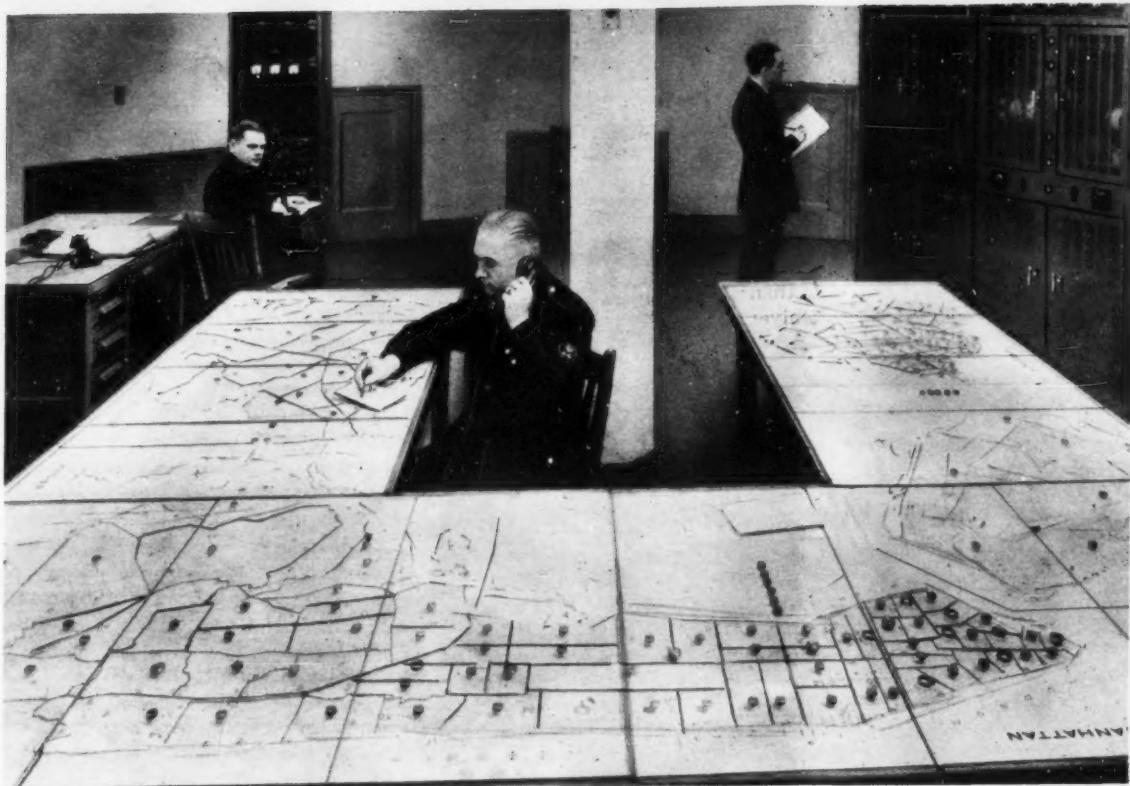
HORACE C. STONEHAM, elected to succeed his father as president of the New York Giants, is 32 years old, the youngest baseball magnate in the history of the major leagues. His club is one of the richest in baseball and is estimated at \$3,000,000.

For several months, during the illness of his father, he had been the acting head of the club. He started in to learn the business about six years ago and it is said he was responsible for the selection of Bill Terry to succeed John McGraw in 1932. The two are close personal friends.

Young Mr. Stoneham is an ardent fan and while attending Hun School and Pawling was known as a hard-hitting right fielder. Later he attended Fordham. He is married and has two children.



Horace C. Stoneham.
(Wide World.)



"SCOUT CAR ONE-THREE-SIX; GO TO — MAIN STREET;
BURGLARY."



"CALLING ALL CARS; LOOK
OUT FOR BLACK COUPE—"



"ADJACENT STATES; PLEASE
NOTICE—"

RADIO SHORTENS CRIME WAVES

RADIO spells Nemesis for criminals. Thus indicates The Municipal Index, a periodical which publishes reports of a survey among 174 municipalities employing radio extensively.

The cities cite these results of broadcasting alarms quickly to radio-equipped police cars:

1. Arrests have substantially increased.
2. Crimes have sharply decreased in number.
3. Criminals are fleeing cities using radio cars.
4. Initial equipment and operating costs have been moderate.

5. In many instances, large economies have been effected—such as abolition of precinct houses—while greater efficiency of police and ability to patrol wider areas are also listed as benefits. The number of walking patrolmen has been reduced wherever radio has been adopted.

In New York City, 500 radio-equipped scout and detective cars patrol 312 square miles, while the average "reporting time" (between first broadcast of alarm and getting to the scene of action) is given as two minutes. Property worth \$1,482,750 has been recovered through immediate broadcasting of thefts, while 2,606 fewer crimes were committed in the city the year after radio came into this use.

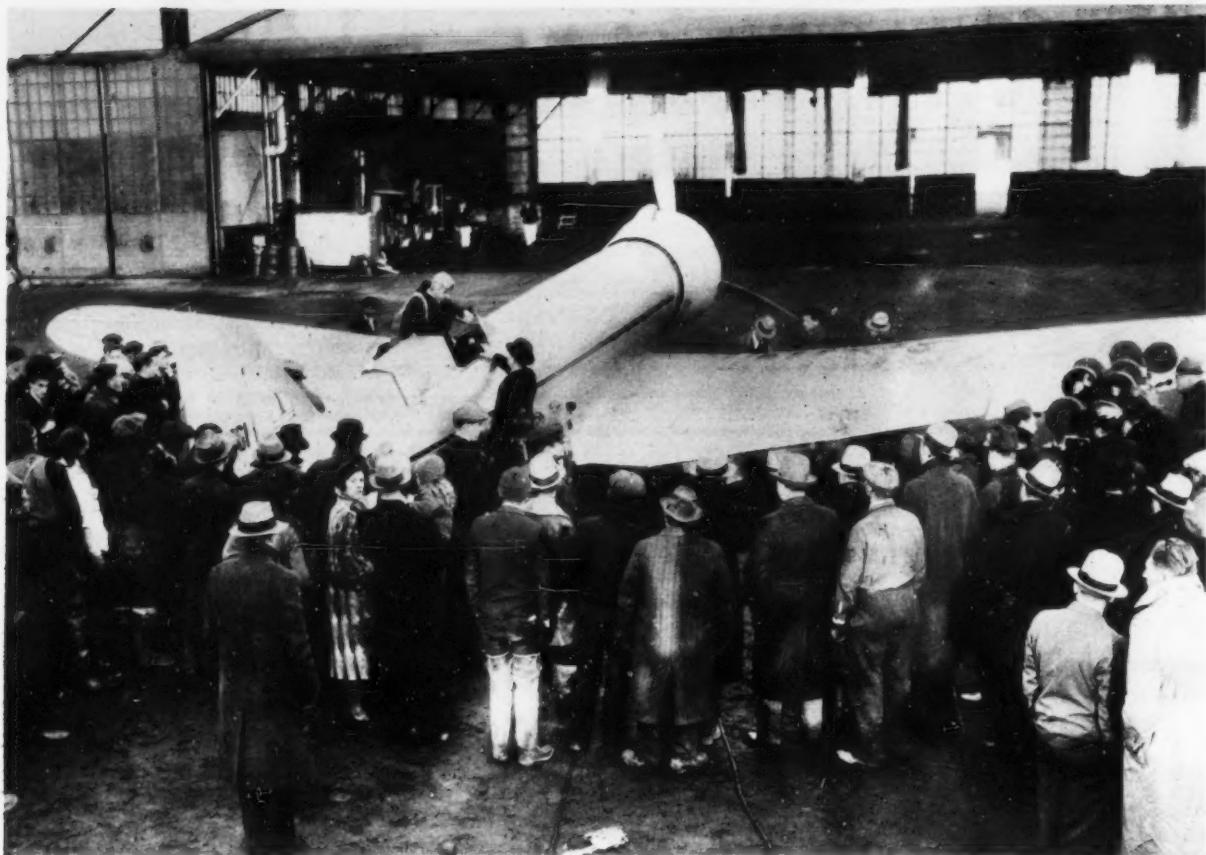
In some cities—including Newark, N. J., and Medford, Mass.—two-way radio has been installed, enabling police in patrol cars to (1) check at once on orders without hunting a telephone, (2) report progress and information immediately, and (3) call headquarters for aid without stopping a chase, &c.

At least 123 police motorcycles in various towns are radio-equipped, as are police launches in places bordering water.

In some cities, including New York, it is illegal for any unauthorized person to own a radio set capable of receiving the short wave police messages. State police, notably those of Michigan and Massachusetts (which, incidentally, use the same wave length, leading to various signal interchanges) use radio, the same as do city police. Radio as an anti-crime weapon is gaining constantly.



"SCOUT CAR ONE-THREE-SIX; NOW CHASING BURGLAR CAR UP MAIN STREET."



Loyalty to his profession brings Movieman Hughes back to Newark Airport the morning after his flight to restage his arrival.



Besides flying, Hero Hughes likes night clubs. Here he is with Ginger Rogers.

Victory Flight

SHORTLY after midnight, Jan. 13, a low-wing, all-metal Northrup Gamma plane swooped down from the great height of 18,000 feet onto the field of Newark Airport, N. J. A tall, 33-year-old pilot swung his legs over the cockpit. No large crowd was there to greet him. A National Aeronautical Association timer told him that he had just flown across the Continent in 9 hours, 27 minutes, 10 seconds, averaging 260 miles an hour, breaking the coast-to-coast record.

The pilot was Howard Hughes, producer of motion pictures "Hell's Angels," "Front Page," "Scarface," as well as an oil magnate, the active head of Hughes Aircraft Company in Burbank, Calif., and a frequenter of New York night clubs.

"I have been intending to come to New York on business anyhow," he said. "I'm going out to a night club before sun-up."

Aviation had won another victory against time and the treacheries of the air.

"It means that transport ships soon will be making the flight in ten hours," Hughes said. But some hours later, aviation received a heart-rending blow—its worst in six years.



The path transcontinental aviation traveled in its dramatic twenty

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Tragic Flight

In the swamps of Arkansas last week, a shaky, antiquated farm wagon drawn by two mules was pressed into service. Its task was ironic. It served to haul seventeen bodies from a swamp where they had been strewn by a plunging, ultra-modern, luxurious air-liner traveling between New York and California.

The liner had stopped at Memphis, taken on additional passengers and a fresh crew. A few minutes later all were dead. The plane had crashed at the frightful velocity of 180 miles an hour through a dense growth of scythe-like timber, scattering plane parts and the victims for 400 yards over a swamp near Goodwin, Ark.

The next day a Department of Commerce official viewed the wreckage, said that the cause of the accident probably never would be known.

But one thing was definitely known—aviation had suffered the worst disaster in the history of American commercial air-lines. The only comparable death toll was at Santa Monica, Jan. 19, 1930, when sixteen passengers met sudden death.



Part of the American Airlines giant met the horrible fate of being wrapped around this tree trunk.



Another part of the liner fought through these tall trees at frightening velocity.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION



SUCCESSFUL IN EXPERIMENTS IN HEART TRANSPLANTATION.

Dr. H. H. Collins and Dr. H. H. Wright of the University of Pittsburgh studying an old newt in which the heart of a young newt had been transplanted so skillfully that the heart continued to function. They have spent four years in the research but make no claim to having discovered anything approaching "the spring of eternal youth" and are uncertain whether science will learn to cheat time by rejuvenation through grafting and transplantation.



HONORED FOR HIS YEARS OF RESEARCH IN LIGHT AND SIGHT.

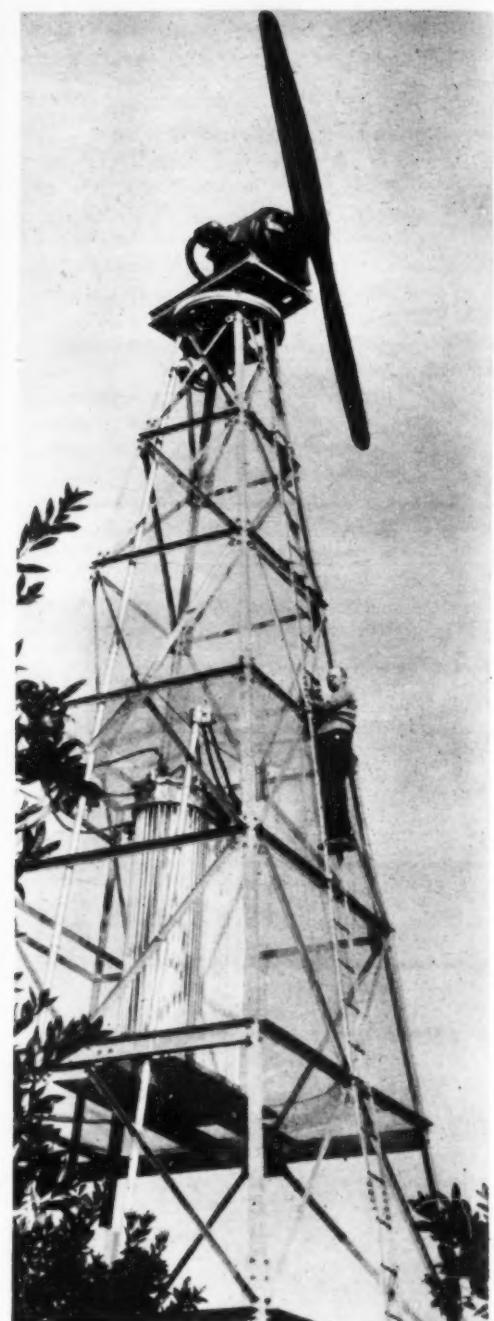
Dr. Matthew M. Luckeish, head of the research department at Neia Park, Cleveland, who has been cited by the Edison Electric Institute for his work in showing the relationship between poor vision and health. He holds in his hand a small photometer of vest-pocket size which does the same work as the big spherical photometer beside which he stands, the first instrument built to measure light, designed by him in 1905.

(Times Wide World Photos,
Cleveland Bureau.)



A THREE-POUND RADIO SET CAPABLE OF RECEIVING AND TRANSMITTING THE VOICE AT A DISTANCE OF TWO MILES. Charles Alextuinas of Staten Island demonstrating a pair of his transceiver units, which operate on a frequency of 60 megacycles. Receiver and transmitter are built in a single unit connected with a main unit which can be carried on a shoulder strap.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



A GIGANTIC ELECTRIC FAN TO PROTECT CITRUS GROVES FROM FROST.

A new type of air-circulating machine, designed to draw down warm air and send it out in all directions, ready for operation on the fruit ranch of J. E. Bowersmith (standing on tower) near Whittier, Calif. It is the only one of its type in Southern California and has proved in tests that it can protect a forty-acre tract from frost. The steel tower is forty-six feet high and the propeller is sixteen feet long.

(Times Wide World Photos,
Los Angeles Bureau.)

Hollywood News



MARY PICKFORD ENTERTAINS IN HONOR OF LADY MENDL.
A group at the dinner party for seventy, one of the most elaborate social affairs in the history of Pickfair. Left to right are Lady Mendl, once famous on the stage as Elsie DeWolf; Grace Moore and her husband, Valentin Parera; Miss Pickford, and Princess Vasili Romanoff.

(Times Wide World Photos, Los Angeles Bureau.)



CALIFORNIA HOME-COMING.

Patricia Havens-Montague, Pebble Beach society girl, climbing a diving tower at Del Monte between scenes of "The Great Ziegfeld," in which she makes her screen début.



GUESTS AT THE PICK-FAIR DINNER PARTY.
Leslie Howard, Marta Eggerth and Jan Kiepura at Mary Pickford's entertainment in honor of Lady Mendl.

BACK IN CALIFORNIA
AFTER A LONG
VACATION ABROAD.
Douglas Fairbanks arriving at the Glendale Airport a couple of days after the divorce decree granted to Mary Pickford became final.

(Times Wide World Photos, Los Angeles Bureau.)

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STANDARD CITY ROOMS TAKE ON INDIVIDUAL CHARM

by CHARLOTTE HUGHES

A DEPRESSING sameness lingers about rooms in apartment houses before they are subjected to the imaginative touch of the interior decorator. The replicas of these standardized rooms, as seen on the floor of Bloomingdale's in New York, show the following devices for making small, somewhat ordinary rooms look spacious and attractive.

Large, plain mirrors are set the full length of some walls; one wall is painted a light color, the other three are done in a dark color, catching light from the one pale wall; dining rooms are combined with facilities for a cocktail lounge, giving the room a double use; cold cement walls are covered with wood veneer paneling, which is waxed to have a warm glow; the walls of a small boy's room are covered with a cork veneer. Striking fabrics that lend a note of smartness and luxury are used throughout. Thus the amateur decorator may see for herself the latest methods of improving home surroundings.

MAGIC WITH MIRRORS.
A wide mirror makes this room, which is 14 by 16 feet, seem larger than it is. The light cream wall about the windows contrasts with the nut brown color of the other wall. The rug is brown, the chairs are covered in pistache leather.



LOUVRE FURNITURE.

The drawers of this unique bedroom furniture are given slanting fronts, making them look like louvres. The pale green color is taken from the motif of the wallpaper with which only one wall is covered. The other walls are painted a pale harmonizing cream. The hassock before the dressing table is covered with silver kid.



WALLS OF OAK.
Natural oak veneer panels, polished to a high gloss, cover the walls of this living room. The furniture is natural and dark walnut. Dark brown carpet, and brown and white hangings on a natural bamboo pole give the room distinction.

BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS



AMUSED BY CLERGY.
James Gould Cozzens, who remains whimsical in portraying a cleric in "Men and Brethren," remains mindful of his "The Last Adam."



PROBES RELIGION.
Professor William McDougall, whose collection of essays entitled "Religion and the Sciences of Life" has just been published.
(Associated Press.)

The Week's Best Sellers

(A symposium from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco.)

FICTION

- "It Can't Happen Here," by Sinclair Lewis (Doubleday, Doran).
- "The Sound Wagon," by T. S. Stribling (Doubleday, Doran).
- "Europa," by Robert Briffault (Scribner).
- "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," by Barry Benefield (Reynal & Hitchcock).
- "If I Have Four Apples," by Josephine Lawrence (Stokes).

NON-FICTION

- "North to the Orient," by Anne Morrow Lindbergh (Harcourt, Brace).
- "The Woolcott Reader," by Alexander Woolcott (Viking).
- "I Write As I Please," by Walter Duranty (Simon & Schuster).
- "Life With Father," by Clarence Day (Knopf).
- "Mrs. Astor's Horse," by Stanley Walker (Stokes).



FIGHTING FOR PEACE.
Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, who has just written "War: No Profit, No Glory, No Need," shown in emphatic speaking pose.
(Associated Press.)



FAST CARVING OWN CAREER.
Phil Stong, whose latest novel is "Career," a picturesque story of Iowans. This, like his previous works, is gaining much attention.



BUSY BIOGRAPHER.
Herman Hagedorn, who wrote the life of William Boyce Thompson, is writing now of Robert Brookings, and later will sum up the career of Edwin Arlington Robinson.

BOOK MANUSCRIPTS

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HE WALKED WITH KINGS.

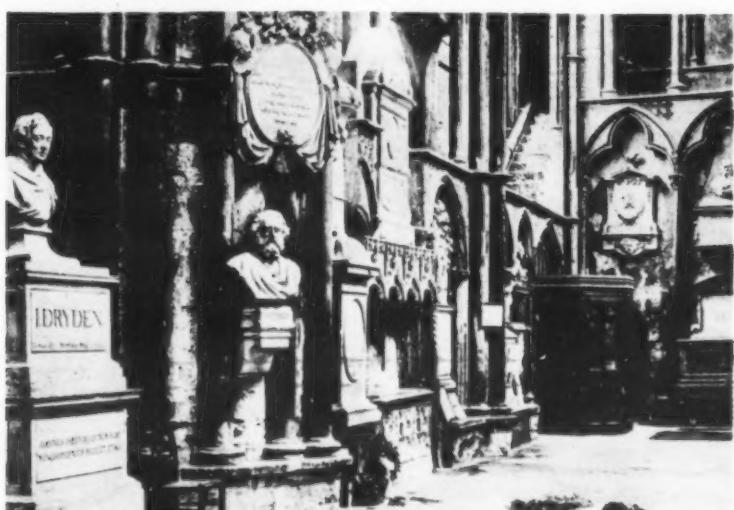
(Associated Press.)



IMMORTAL?
Kipling by Joe
Davidson, sculptor.
(Associated Press.)



Poets' Corner of West-
minster Abbey, burial
place for Kipling.
(Publishers' Photo Service.)



Mrs. Kipling, American-born, with her
husband during a stay at Nice, France.

(Associated Press.)

Bard of Imperialism

WHEN Rudyard Kipling died in London last week the entire English-speaking world lost one of the most picturesque, colorful, virile, versatile and controversial writers of an era now gone. Poet, balladist, short-story writer and novelist, he sang of Great Britain as an empire and lived in the glory of ceremonial imperialism which, if it ever existed in full, was largely a creation of his prolific pen.

Early Years

India-born and England-educated, a reporter in India at 17, he startled the world at less than 21 with "Departmental Ditties," a collection of word sketches about a mysterious, pulsating, dynamic India unknown back home. Following this quickly with "Plain Tales From the Hills," he published, himself, such gems as "Soldiers Three," "The Phantom Rickshaw," and "The Gadsbys." He visited and lived in the United States at the turn of the century; finished "Barrack Room Ballads" and, later, "The Light That Failed," both salty, fast-moving picture-yarns. Then, as a contrast, he turned out "The Recessional," a prayer for British humility which moved men of all climes.

Later Years

His last twenty-five years were less productive, although he dabbled in politics, vehemently advised Great Britain about her colonies, and was regarded by some as "a scold." As an ardent Ulsterite he antagonized the Irish. Since calling Queen Victoria the "Widow at Windsor" he had been in royal disfavor, which barred him from a poet laureateship, although he won a Nobel Prize. He edited the scenario of "The Light That Failed" for the movies; published his fiftieth book in 1925 containing an alleged slur on America's part in the World War, but otherwise led a moderately productive country gentleman's life, stirring up government controversies and singing of a glorified empire on whose colonies the "sun never sets."

Literary critics continue divided as to his greatness. Some rate him as outmoded and outlived, a creator of legendary characters. Others rank him as a genius, and find among his prodigious labors much evidence pre-saging lasting renown.

Beauty

Taking Make-up Off the Face

by EMELINE MILLER

EVERY trace of make-up should be removed from the face at least twice a day, once in the late afternoon, when you have finished the day's occupations, and again in the evening before you retire. The end-of-the-day breathing space for the face is just as important as its long night's rest. The face should be cleaned immaculately and the pores "aired" regularly if the skin is to retain its clearness. With fastidious care blackheads are less likely to appear.

If you use a lot of cosmetics, cold cream is an excellent first cleanser. Every bit of the cream should be removed. This may be done with warm water and pure soap. The face can be retoned for make-up by beating an egg in with your favorite facial cream. If cold cream is left on a dry face all night, the face should be thoroughly clean.

THE FIRST THING THIS YOUNG WOMAN DOES WHEN SHE RETURNS FROM A PARTY IS TO REMOVE MAKE-UP WITH COLD CREAM.
It should be applied with an upward motion and wiped off downward with a cleansing tissue or towel. This is the first step in getting the face ready for its night's relaxation.
(Pond's Photo.)



SOAP SUDS MAY BE RUBBED ON THE FACE WITH THE FINGERTIPS.

This gentle method of application is followed by Joy Hodges, who has her studio operator prepare her face for make-up before working in a scene of "To Beat the Band."



A WHOLE EGG BEATEN INTO JOY HODGES'S FACIAL CREAM

helps prepare her face for a fresh application of make-up. This is done after the face has been cleaned. The mixture is allowed to stay on a minute or two, then is wiped off with a soft towel and warm water.



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as it appeared with its fashionable skaters of 1861, shown in a Currier & Ives print of the period included in the comprehensive exhibition of the work of the master lithographers now on view at the Old Print Shop in New York City.



CENTRAL PARK IN WINTER,

with sleighing parties coursing over the snow-covered paths and skaters gliding over the frozen lake, one of the sixty-two prints in the Old Print Shop's Currier & Ives exhibition, which graphically portrays the life and manners of New York seventy-five years ago.

(Champeau Photo.)

THE STAGE

"ETHAN FROME"

"ETHAN FROME," Edith Wharton's grim novel of New England, has been dramatized by Owen and Donald Davis and is being presented by Max Gordon at the National Theatre. Pauline Lord, Ruth Gordon and Raymond Massey are starred, and the director was Guthrie McClintock.



(No. 2.) ZENOBLIA FROME (PAULINE LORD), the slattern wife of Ethan Frome, makes her husband's life miserable with complaints of her pretended infirmities.



(No. 1) INTO THE DESOLATE FARMHOUSE OF ETHAN FROME (RAYMOND MASSEY) comes Mattie Silver (Ruth Gordon), a "poor relation," engaged to help with the housework. Ethan reluctantly admits her.

(All Photos by Vandamm.)



(No. 3.) MATTIE AND ETHAN find a brief moment of happiness.



(No. 4.) THE TRAGEDY MOVES TOWARD ITS CLIMAX. Zenobia tells Ethan that Mattie must leave their house. In a desperate effort to solve the situation Ethan and Mattie try to end their lives, and having failed are doomed to lifelong unhappiness.



AUNT CLEMMY'S WAFFLES.

1½ cups flour
1½ cups milk
2 eggs
1-3 cup melted butter
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt

Sift flour, salt and baking powder. Beat egg yolks until very light and add the milk. Then stir

into the dry mixture and beat until smooth. Add the melted butter and fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake on a hot waffle iron. Thorough beating and mixing are essential. Electric waffle irons seldom need greasing, but irons that are used on a gas or coal stove require greasing about every third waffle. A brush dipped in melted fat is best for the purpose. Courtesy of Miss Elizabeth Dunlap. Photograph from General Foods Corporation.

FRIED CHICKEN.

3 to 4 lb. young chicken
½ lb. butter
½ lb. lard
Flour, milk, salt

Clean and cut up chicken about twelve hours before it is to be served. Salt, spread on platter and place in icebox to chill thoroughly. When ready to cook, rinse off most of the salt, dip in milk, roll in flour and fry in fat until a golden brown. Pour off grease, add small quantity of hot water, let simmer thirty minutes until just moist. Courtesy National Dairy Products.

CREAM SAUCE FOR CHICKEN.

1½ cups flour
1½ cups milk and cream, half and half

After removing chicken from skillet, pour off part of fat. Slowly stir flour into the grease in the pan, using a fork. When it is brown slowly add milk until the sauce thickens and begins to boil. Then remove from stove. Season with paprika and a little additional salt.



BROILED HAM, POACHED EGGS AND PINEAPPLE.

Select a slice of ham one-fourth to three-fourths inch thick. Trim the rind and lean edges and cut out angle gashes in fat to prevent curling. To pan-broil, put the slice in an unheated skillet slightly greased with a piece of fat from the ham and cook slowly, allowing eight minutes for a slice one-fourth inch thick, longer for a thicker slice. To oven-broil, place ham on the cold rack, four or five inches below the flame or heating element, at 500 degrees Fahrenheit. Broil each side the same length of time. Serve with pineapple rings which have been sprinkled with flour and powdered sugar and browned in a little fat or under the broiler. Top each ring with a poached egg and garnish with parsley.

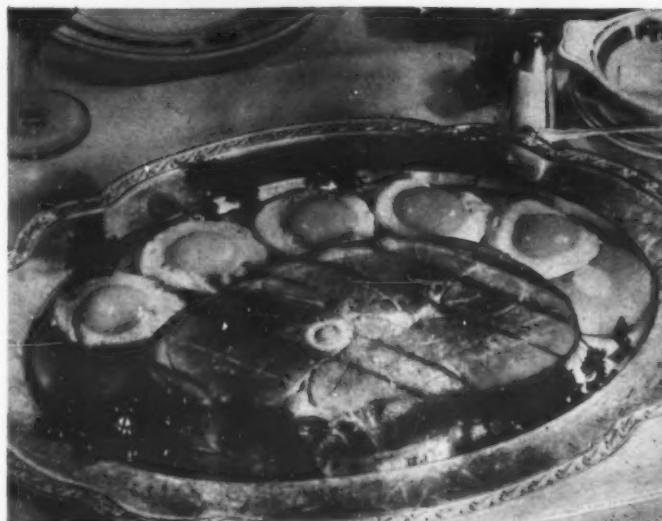
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MID-WEEK PICTORIAL
TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK



Food

Waffles Liked by Everyone, Everywhere

by LILLIAN E. PRUSSING

EW dishes are as adaptable as waffles. They are good for breakfast, luncheon and supper. They are known in the North as well as in the South. There is a difference, however, in the way they are served. The New Englander likes his waffles with ham and eggs, the Virginian takes his with fried chicken.

Waffles are a great dish for Sunday morning breakfast, for they require time to make and leisure to eat. For the morning meal they should be served with something light, as, for example, sausage or bacon. And then there must be coffee, plenty of it. The majority of people like butter and maple syrup with their waffles; in some sections of the South they are eaten with sorghum or black molasses.

For luncheon they are often served with fried chicken and gravy. Some prefer them as a dessert after such dishes as mushroom omelet, broiled Virginia ham or grilled sweet-breads. Whether they are served as a hot bread or a dessert, there are two things to remember: make plenty of them, and keep the iron hot.

Readers interested in any special dishes may obtain information about them by writing to the Food Editor, Mid-Week Pictorial, 229 West 43d St., New York City.



NEW FASHIONS

"Early Spring Suits to Wear Now"

By WINIFRED SPEAR

THE first suits that appear for Spring are mannish-tailored or soft dressmaker types. These suits are worn early under fur coats and continue to be worn when coats are discarded.

Since some of our coldest weather comes in January and February, woolen suits that are light in weight are a welcome addition to one's wardrobe.

Three suits are shown here—the plaid for sports or informal town wear, the navy blue strictly town and the poilu blue for afternoon.



A T-SHAPED YOKE LENDS A SMART LINE to this double-breasted suit of poilu blue imported woolen. The collarless neckline is filled in with a gayly printed scarf. The accessories are navy blue. All are from Milgrim.



DUSTY PINK AND POWDER BLUE ON BLACK form the subtly shaded plaid of bold design which makes the jacket of this two-piece wool suit. The skirt is black, the silk crêpe Ascot scarf and the gloves powder blue. The chic hat is of black corded silk. All are from Saks Fifth Avenue.

(All Photos by The New York Times Studios.)

A SHORT FITTED JACKET

that comes just to the top of the hips carries out the idea of the slot seam in its skirt. The two front edges are held together with tubular-link buttons of navy leather. The navy blue imported woolen of which this suit is fashioned is accented with a bright red and white scarf of challis. The hat and bag are red suède. All are from Saks Fifth Avenue.

IVORY TIPS Protect the Lips

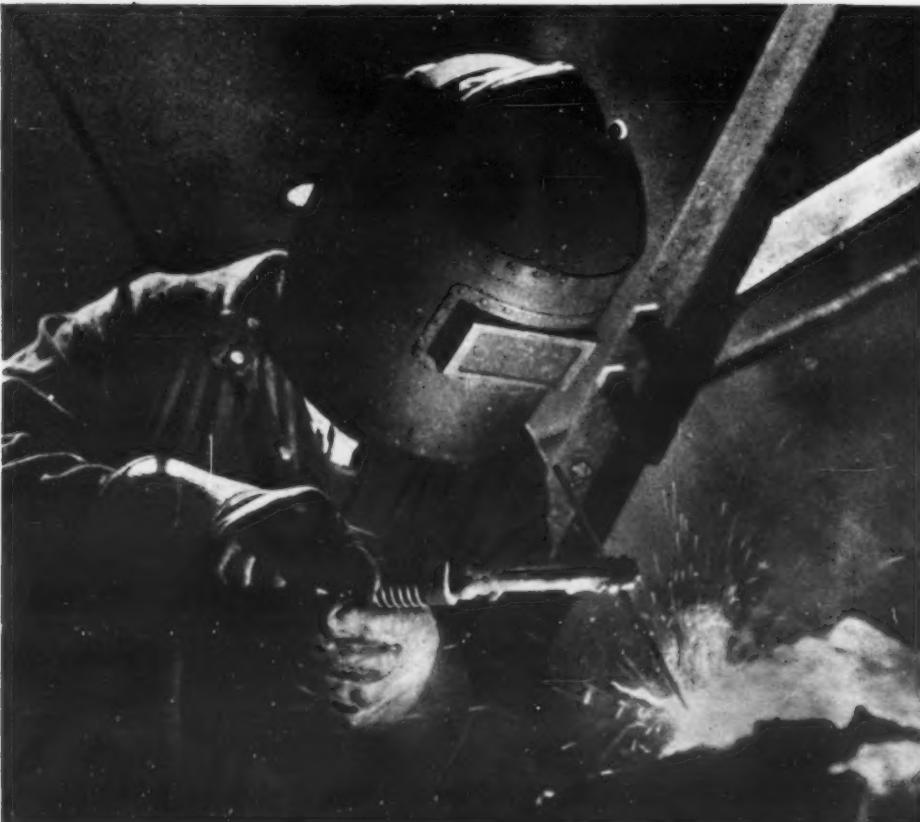
Marlboro MILD AS MAY
CREATED BY PHILIP MORRIS

Winners
of
Cash
Awards
in
the
Amateur
Photo
Contest



FLIGHT ON SKIS.

Photograph by Orville Borgersen of Seattle, Wash.
(First Prize, \$15.)



FEEDING THE PIGEONS.

From J. C. Hatlem of New York, N. Y.
(Cash Award, \$3.)

THE WELDER.
Offered by John H. Vondell of
Amherst, Mass.
(Cash Award, \$3.)



SWIMMING DEER.

From Grant Crabtree of Rockcliffe, Ont., Canada.
(Second Prize, \$10.)



VIEW OF DOWNTOWN NEW YORK.
Photograph by William Karsten of New York, N. Y.
(Cash Award, \$3.)

RULES FOR MID-WEEK PICTORIAL AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION.
Prize-winning pictures in the Amateur Photographic Competition are published in the last issue of each month. MID-WEEK PICTORIAL awards a first prize of \$15 for the best amateur photograph, \$10 for the second-best photograph and \$3 for each of the other photographs accepted. Amateur photographs must be submitted by the actual photographer, they must carry return postage, and should be addressed to the Amateur Photograph Editor, MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, 229 West Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y.

\$250⁰⁰

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**PICTURES
AT NIGHT**

A picture like one of these may win you \$350⁰⁰

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10 awards of \$10 each
20 awards of \$5 each
50 awards of \$2 each

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A \$250 Grand Award will be given to one of the six winners of the \$100 award; hence the grand award winner receives \$350 for a single picture.

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RULES

- Any number of pictures made on or after January 1, 1936, may be entered. Entries must be postmarked not later than midnight of February 15, March 15, and April 15—the three closing dates. Contests are open to any amateur in the United States and Canada (except employees of Eastman Kodak Company and those engaged in the manufacture or sale of photo supplies).
- Prizes will be awarded only for pictures made at night, either indoors or outdoors, by artificial light. Winners will be chosen solely on subject interest and appeal, not on technical excellence.
- The decision of the judges shall be final.
- Each prize-winning picture, with negative and sole rights for advertising, publication, and exhibition in any manner, shall become the property of the Eastman Kodak Company. If winning picture is of a person or persons, their (or, if under 21, the parent's) written consent to use the picture must be furnished before prize can be awarded.
- Each print must bear, on the back, your name, address, make of camera, kind of film, and lights. No prints can be returned. Be sure to keep the negatives.

**Mail prints only to Prize Contest Office,
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"One of the finest plays which any American has ever written."
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Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"Most satisfying musical comedy produced in an American theatre within the length of trustworthy memories."
★★★★ —Manile, News.
MARY BOLAND
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"JUBILEE"
IMPERIAL TH., 45th St., W. of B'way
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

MAX GORDON presents
PRIDE and PREJUDICE
By HELEN JEROME based on JANE AUSTEN'S novel
with ADRIANNE ALLEN LUCILLE WATSON
COLIN KEITH-JOHNSON PERCY WARHAM

PLYMOUTH W. 45th St. Eves. 8:40. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

Sam H. Harris presents
JANE COWL
In a New Comedy
"FIRST LADY"
by Katharine Dayton and Geo. S. Kaufman
MUSIC BOX THEATRE, 45th STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.
EVGS. 8:30. MATS. THURS. AND SAT., 2:30

ALEX YOKEL presents
3 MEN ON A HORSE
"FUNNIEST AND GOOFIEST FARCE IN
MANY MONTHS." — Sobol, Journal
"... A topsy-turvy comedy ... shrewd and jocular horseplay ... the laughs come in the right place." —ATKINSON, Times
PLAYHOUSE 48th St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:45
Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:45-50c to \$2

GEORGE ABBOTT presents
BOY MEETS GIRL
A New Comedy by BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
CORT THEATRE 48th St., East of B'way. Eves. 8:30-50c to \$3
Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:40-50c to \$2. BRy. 9-0046

GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES
in
VICTORIA REGINA
By LAURENCE HOUSMAN
BROADHURST THEA., W. 44th St. :: Eves. 8:30 Sharp
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They're back! In the thriller that made Broadway say its Prayers!
JAMES CAGNEY & PAT O'BRIEN
presented by Warner Bros. in "**CEILING ZERO**"
A Cosmopolitan Prod., First Nat'l Picture STRAND — 25c
with June Travis, Stuart Erwin, Barton MacLane Broadway and 47th Street To 1 P. M.

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ROCKEFELLER CENTER
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SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
EDDIE CANTOR in **STRIKE ME PINK**
with ETHEL MERMAN SALLY EILEBS
Gala Stage Revue with MUSIC HALL Ensembles—Symphony Orchestra.
First Mezzanine seats may be reserved in advance—Phone COLUMBUS 5-6535.

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ROBERT DONAT
Sensation Star of "MONTE CRISTO"
in "**THE GHOST GOES WEST**"
with Jean Parker, Eugene Pallette
Directed by René Clair



CHRYSAL HERNE, LESLIE ADAMS AND LOUISE PLATT in a scene from the play "A Room in Red and White," at the Forty-sixth Street Theatre.

(Vandamm.)



JOAN MARION, appearing in the play "Libel," at Henry Miller's Theatre.

(Vandamm.)



BERT LAHR as he appears in George White's "Scandals," at the New Amsterdam Theatre.

(Vandamm.)

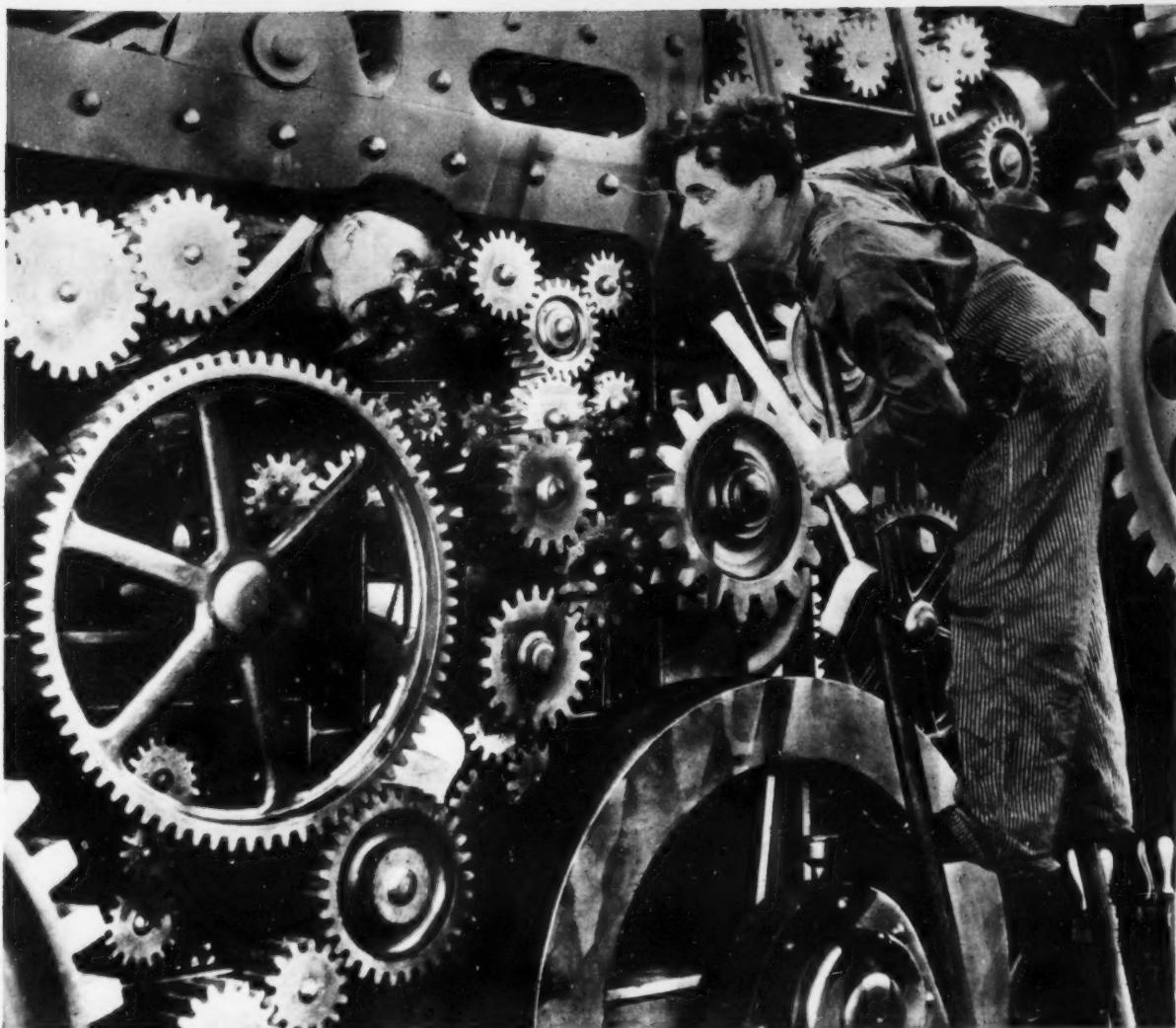
EVE ARDEN AND BOB HOPE in the new "Ziegfeld Follies," opening at the Winter Garden Theatre next week.

(Murray Korman.)

THE SCREEN

Forthcoming
Film
Productions

CHARLIE CHAPLIN RETURNS TO THE SCREEN AFTER A LONG ABSENCE. The noted comedian as a worker in heavy industry in a scene from his new picture, "Modern Times."



MARLENE DIETRICH, who plays the part of a Continental jewel thief, and Gary Cooper, who appears as an American engineer unknowingly involved in a robbery with her, in a scene from "Desire."



GRACE BRADLEY AND CHARLES RUGGLES in the screen version of the Broadway musical comedy, "Anything Goes," which discloses the antics of a group of night club entertainers and a gang of racketeers intent on a kidnapping while on a voyage from New York to England.



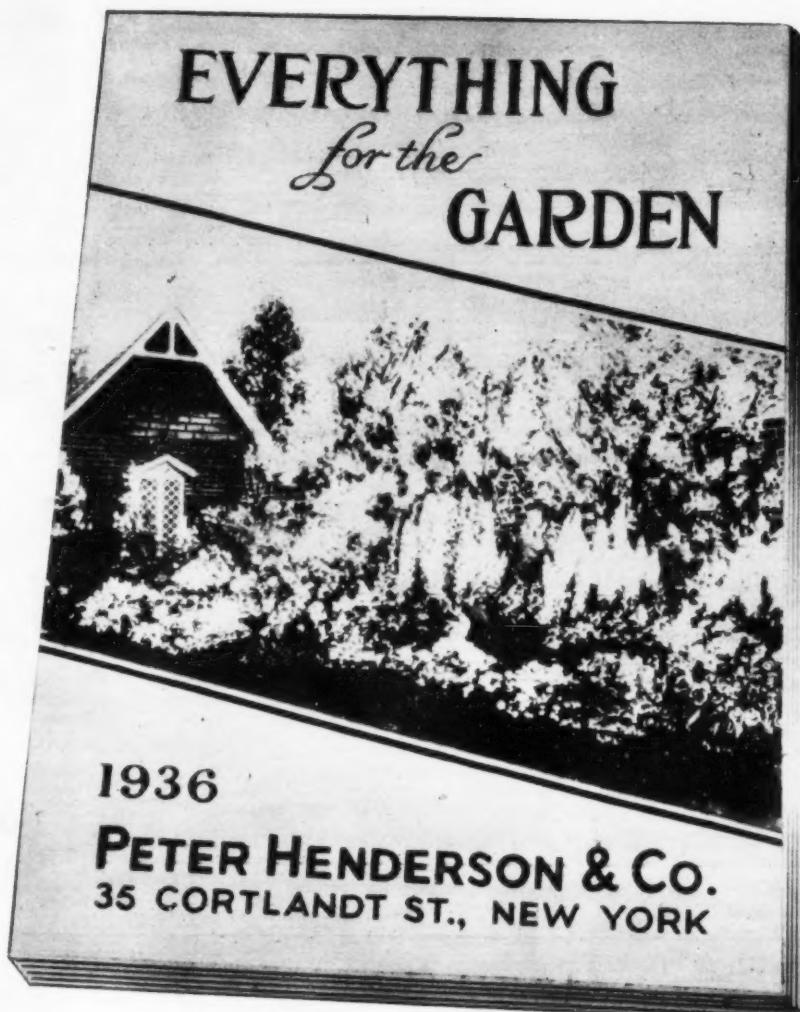
SPRING BYINGTON AND LIONEL BARRYMORE as they appear in "The Voice of Bugle Ann," the screen adaptation of the novel on fox hunting in Missouri by MacKinlay Kantor.

PETER HENDERSON'S

1936

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